IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBS.

JUDGE WOODS DECLARES HIM AND HIS ASSOCIATES IN CONTEMPT. Babe to Ge to Jatt for Stx Months, and the

Others, with One Exception, for Three Months, for Violating the Famous Strike Injunction Issued on July S Last. CRICAGO, Dec. 14.-Judge Woods to-day sen tenced Eugene V. Debs, the leader of the American Railway Union strike, to six months in the county jail, as punishment for contempt in violating the injunction issued by himself and Judge Grosscup on July 2 last. The rest of the managers, with the exception of McVean, were sentenced to three months' imprisonment. The defendants are: E. V. Debe, President; G. W. Howard, Vice-President; Sylvester Kelliher, Secretary; L. W. Rogers, M. J. Elliot, James Hogan, Wm. Burns, J. D. McVean, Leroy M. Goodwin. The case will be appealed.

In speaking of the decision Attorney Darrow, who represented the defendants, said : "The decision is bad law, but the sentence is

remarkably lenient." Vice-President Howard said he was prepared to expect anything. President Debs was more cast down than any of the others. It was in the discretion of the Court to sentence the men to any terms of years he chose, within constitutional limits, and to impose any fine he

All of the defendants were in court with the exception of Goodwin, whose whereabouts is not known, and who could not therefore be notified. The injunction issued on July 2 by Judges Woods and Grosscup forbade all the men to interfere with trains in any way whatsoever. It was claimed by the United States District Attorney that Debs and other officers and directors of the American Railway Union repeatedly violated this order of the court by issuing directions to their lieutenants all over the country to call out the men, and advising the crippling of the complete railroad system of the United States if possible. The defence was made that Debe and his assistants had a right to order strikes and to continue to conduct their side of the fight against the railroads.

Judges Woods and Grosscup were both on the bench when the decision was given. They sat in the United States Court of Appeals and gave several decisions of minor importance be Judge Woods came to the decision for which the crowd was waiting. Judge Woods's decision was of the Circuit Court, however, and the Court of Appeals was formally adjourned and the Circuit Court convened before decision was

The question whether the court had jurisdiction was first discussed in the decision, and this question, after citing numerous authorities, the Indee decided in the affirmative. He defended the issuance of the injunction on the ground that eminent authorities had decided that the court had a right to intervene where irreparable damage might result before the tardiness of the law could remedy matters. Judge Woods declined to decide whether he had jurisdiction up the Sherman Anti-Trust law, under which the action against Debs was chiefly based. One of the sections of this law makes it an offence to restrain commerce in any way. The Judge secided that United States courts had full juris diction under this act to punish all the offenders as the directors of the A. R. U., making a new precedent thereby.

In his decision Judge Woods said: Without going into the details of averment, the charge made against the defendants was that they were engaged in conspiracy to hinder

and interrupt inter-State commerce and the carriage of the mails upon the railroads centring in Chicago by means and in a manner to constitute, within the recognized definitions, A nuisance is "anything that unlawfully worketh hurt, inconvenience, or damage." (3

Blackstone's Commentaries, 216.) "A public Blackstone's Commentaries, 216.) "A public nuisance is such an inconvenience or trouble-some offence as annoys the whole community. "Combinations are condemned not only when they take the form of trusts, but in whatever form found, if they be in restraint of trade. That is the effect of the words or otherwise." I have no doubt that this statement, in so far as it is discipled against contracts or combinations in the no doubt that this statement, in so far as it is directed against contracts or combinations in the
form of trust or in any form of a contractual
character, should be limited to contracts and
combinations such in their general characteristics as the courts have declared unlawful. But
to put any such limitation upon the word conspiracy is neither necessary nor, as I think, permissible. To do so would deprive the word of
all significance. Any proposed restraint of trade,
though it be in itself innocent, if it is to be accomplished by conspiracy, is unlawful.

"The facts of this case suggest illustrations of
the impropriety as well as inconsistency of putting upon the statute the restrictive construction proposed. If, for example, the manufacturers of other sleeping cars, in their own intercat, should enlist the brakenen and switchmen
or other employees of the railroads, either individually or in associated bodies, in a construc-

or other employees of the railroads, either indi-vidually or in associated bodies, in a conspiracy to prevent or restrain the use of Pullman sleep-ers by refusing to move them, by secretly un-coupling them, or by other clusive means, the monopolistic character of the conspiracy would be so evident that, even on the theory that the statute is aimed at contracts or combinations in-tended to engross or monopolize the market, it would be agreed that the offence ought to be punishable.

"But if in such a case the officers or agents of the car companies, who might or might not be capitalists, would be individually responsible for violating the statute, upon what principle could the firemen or switchmen be exempt? Can workingmen, or, if you will, poor men, acting by themselves, upon their own motion and for their own purposes, whether vowed or secret, to things forbidden by the statute without criminal responsibility, and yet be criminally responsible for the other the purposes of others? "The persistent effort of the defeudants, as the proof shows, was to force the railroad companies—the largest capitalists of the country—to cooperate, or at least to acquiece, in a scheme to stop the Pullman sleepers, and for a time they had the agreement of smanager and other officers of one to quit the use of the conoxious cars, and, perhaps, a qualified submission of the officers of one to quit the use of the conoxious cars, and, perhaps, a qualified submission of the officers of another road or two to the same dictation. Does the gull tor innocence of the defendants of the charge of conspiracy under this statute depend on the proof there may be of their success in drawing to the support of their success in the success of the success of

petitors. The Argus Company now holds the contract. The contract for printing the season laws and alips next year was awarded to James B. Lyon, who now has the contract. The State binding contract, to run for two years from Jan. 1 next, was awarded to-day to Weed, Parsons & Co. The Joursel and Argus commanies of this city were among the bidders for the department printing contract. The legislative printing contract is now held by James B. Lyon, and runs for another year. Why Not Take the Keeley Double Chloride of Gold for the liquor and morphine habits at the Keeley Institute, White Fights, M. Y. 7—4-50.

were assumed to be not unlawful when em-ployed in the interest of organized labor in a contest with an alliance of rich and powerful correctables."

MISS SUFFERN ARRESTED.

Miss Emily Suffern, whose mother has been he housekeeper for five years at the Fifth Ave-

nue Hotel, was arraigned in the Jefferson Mar-

ket Police Court yesterday charged with shop-

lifting. She is the daughter of the late Judge

uffern of Haverstraw. Miss Suffern was ar-

rested late on Thursday afternoon in Stern

Brothers' dry goods store by Policeman Woods

of Headquarters, who is detailed to watch there

IT WAS A ROBBER'S RUSE

The Rubensteins Called Away from Home

by Their won's Alleged Beath,

the borough of Delbord, N. J., was warming himself in front of a glowing fire last evening

when there came a loud rap at the door. On opening the door Mr. Rubenstein found himself

face to face with a stranger, who was gasping

for breath and appeared to be very much ex-

A School Principal Convicted of Assault

TOMS RIVER, N. J., Dec. 14.-Charles Heisley,

the former principal of the New Egypt public

school, was yesterday convicted upon three charges for assault upon a disobedient pupil.

The assault occurred in November of last year.

Heisley told Ida Winn, 15 years old, to shut a

window, and the girl refused to do it. The prin-

window, and the girl refused to do it. The principal then tried to compel her, and Ida claimed that he exerted more force than was necessary. Her cries were heard by her mother, the Winn residence being only a short distance from the schoolhouse. Mrs. Winn came to the rescue, accompanied by her sons Abraham and Reuben and her daughter Pauline. The principal alleged that Pauline lunged at him with something sharp like a needle, and that Abraham had in his hands an open kulfe and a beg of red pepper. The principal used a noker with telling effect. In his defence he declared that the whole the signal for the approach of the Winn forces was Ida's scream. Heisley will be sentenced on Tuesday.

State Printing Contracts Awarded. ALBANY, Dec. 14.—The State department winting contract was awarded to-day for two years from Jan. 1 to Weed, Parsons & Co., that company having underbid by \$8,000 all com-

petitors. The Argus Company now holds the

Anthony Rubenstein, a German farmer who lives about a mile west of the railway station in

SEELY IN LUDLOW STREET. ployed in the interest of organised labor in a contest with an alliance of rich and powerful corporations."

"The right of men to strike peaceably, and the right to advise a peaceable strike, which the law does not presume to be impossible, is not questioned. But if men enter into a conspiracy to do any unlawful thing, and in order to accomplish their purpose advise workmen to go on strike, knowing that violence and wrong will be the probable outcome, neither in law nor in mornis can they escape responsibility.

"The original conspiracy against the use of Pullman cars became a conspiracy against transportation and travel by railroads. Upon their own authority, withopt consulting the local unions, the defendants converted the boycott into a strike, and with the aid of their followers, come of whom stopped at no means between the drawing of a coupling pin and the undermining of a hridge, whereby men should be hurled to death, they passed the strike to the conditions which prevailed when the intervention of the court was asked, and which in the end compelled the employment of military forces to refeatablish peace and start again the activities of commerce.

"Much has been said, but without proof, of the wrongs of the workmen at Pullman, or an alliance of the Pullman Company and the railroad managers to depress wages and generally to cooperate in oppression and arrogance. Hut it is evident that these things, whatever the facts might have been proved or imagined to be, could furnish neither justification nor palliation for giving up a city to disorder and for paralyzing the industries and commerce of the country.

"The Court therefore finds the defendants avident that these things, whatever the facts might have been proved or imagined to be, could furnish neither justification nor palliation for giving up a city to disorder and for paralyzing the industries and commerce of the country.

"The Court therefore finds the defendants is both cases, and will fix the punishment for these men. I know only two of them by sigh CURIOUS CROWD MEETS HIM AT THE STATION.

Tried to Peer Into His Coach on the Ferrybont-Hall Fixed at 835,000 Kept His Helf-possession Buring the Journey and Would Not Talk About His Case. Samuel C. Seely, the defaulting bookkeeper of the National Shoe and Leather Bank, arrested in Chicago on Monday, arrived in Jersey City at 6:22 o'clock last night on the Pennsylvania Lin ited. He was in the custody of United States

Marshal Arnold of Chicago and Detective Ser geant Nugent of Inspector McLaughlin's staff. President Crane of the bank was also on the A crowd of about one hundred people was at the Pennsylvania station to see the defaulter, and when the train rolled in a rush was made down the platform for the stateroom car Patawhich Seely was known to be. In the van were United States Marshal John H. McCarty, Dep-

Angel, Seely's lawyer. The first man to leave the Patagonia when the train came to a stop was President Crane. Then came Marshal Arnold, Deputy Marshal Bostwick, and last, Seely. The crowd surged about

uty Marshal E. W. Bostwick, and Frank W.



SEELY AT THE BAILWAY STATION. the car steps, hemming the party, Seely looked nervously about him for a moment, then, spying Lawyer Angel, he pushed his way to him and grasped his band.

How is Ida?" he asked anxiously, his first word being for his wife. "She is very much better," answered Mr. Angel.

Where is she?" Seely asked then, his eyes roaming over the faces of the crowd about him. "She is in Brooklyn," said Mr. Angel. "She isn't well enought to be out yet."

In the minute's space these few words occupied the crowd gazed upon Seely. They saw a man of average height, gaunt of frame, and dressed in ill-fitting clothes. His cheeks were hollow, and flushed on the cheek bones. His eyes, in which there is a very noticeable cast, were shifting and avertive. The large moustache, which was a distinguishing feature when he was a bank clerk, was clipped close around the mouth, and had been dyed a dirty brown: its roots were light. His hair had been darkened with pomatum. He wore a dark frieze ulster, a black cutaway coat, and a soft black felt hat. The low collar about his neck disclosed the prominent epiglottis which is an other of his characteristics,

Crited States Junges only do the will corporations."

Then, growing jocular, Debs added:

"There is one consolation. I suppose we will have our choice of jails."

Darrow assured him that they would, as the sentence says, "In the county jail." Debs will go to jail at Terre Haute, his home, and the others will be pretty well scattered over the country. Hogan will select Ogden, Utah, as a place to spend his term. By hard pressing the marshals had forced an opening in the crowd, and Seely, picking up the portmanteau and large pasteboard box which formed his baggage, followed them up the platform and down the steps to the ferry slip. There a coach was got, and Seely entered with Marshal Arnold; Marshal McCarty and Sergeant Nugent

followed. When the boat came in which was to conver the party across to Cortlandt street, word was



THIS IS SEELY. 500 people, mostly clerks and shop girls on their way home from work, tried to peer in at the windows at the side, and even in the rear. For two minutes the line of trucks and wagons discharsing from the ferryboat was entirely blocked, and it took the whole force of ferry hands to clear the way. So great was the curiosity that several young women narrowly escaped being run over. When the coach was at last driven down the decline to the terryboat a number of girls ran alongside it, atili trying to catch a gimpee of the defaulter.

When the boat landed on the New York side the coach was driven rapidly up Cortlandt atreet to Broadway, and to the Federal building. In the marshal's office, on the third floor, begunty Marshal Kennedy was awaiting the party, seely was led to a seat, and the receipt of Marshal McCarty to Marshal Arnold was then made out, which placed Seely fogmally in the custody of the former. Seely was then taken to Commissioner Shields's office, on the same floor, where he was arraigned on the indictment found by the United States Grand Jury.

Commissioner Shields read the indictment, which included six counts, Three were for false entries and three for the abstraction of moneya. The counts were based on the examination of the bank's Dealers' Haiance, from A to K, from May 24 to Nov. 21. The amounts of the specific charges were: Nov. 8, \$3,300; Nov. 5, \$020, and Nov. 2, \$960. These amounts were drawn to the credit of Frederick Baker.

When the indictment had been read Lawyer Angel got up and formally asked the fixing of ball. Mr. Shields turned to District Attorney Macfariane, who suggested \$30,000. Mr. Angel said he thought this was excessive. He contended that there were three things to consider in fixing ball: First, that the offence is only a misdemeanor; second, that the amount of the indictment was only \$3,080; third, the principle of the matter—that a bond was required only to insure the man's attendance upon his trial. He thought that \$3,000 should be sufficient, and recited the extenuating cirrumstance that Seely had come back to New York way home from work, tried to peer in at the windows at the side, and even in the rear. For for breath and appeared to be very much excited. The man told Rubenstein that his son August, who lives in Westwood, had been killed by the cars, and that the dead man's wife wanted him to come to the house as soon as possible. Rubenstein and his wife hurriedly got ready and started for Westwood.

On arriving at their son's house they were much surprised to find him alive and in good health. After hearing their story the young man began to suspect that it was a ruse to get them away from the house so that it could be robbed. He accompanied the old people home. When they arrived there the house had been ransacked from end to end, but nothing of any value was missing.

It was known that Rubenstein had been in the habit of keeping large sums of money in the house, and only a few days ago he placed in the bank \$400 that he had in the house for several days.

ficient, and recited the extenuating circumstance that Seely had come back to New York willingly.

After some discussion between Angel and the District Attorney, Commissioner Shields fixed bail at \$25,000, and in default of that amount he remanded Seely to the Ludiow street jail. Seely was then taken back to the Marshal's office, where he had a long talk with his brother-in-law, Samuel Aymer, and his wife's uncle. M. Hallenback. Hefore leaving the room President Crane shook hafds warmly with Seely, and when Marshal Arnold was about to go he, too, grasped Seely by the habd. Seely colored, and thanked the Marshal for the kind treatment he had received in Chicago and on the journey to this city. Ten minutes afterward Seely was in a cab with Marshal McCarty on his way to Ludiow street, and a half hour later the iron doors of the prison closed upon him.

Throughout the ordeal, from the train to the jail, Seely kept his self-possession, and it was only in the high color on his cheekbones and in the glassy brightness of his restless eyes that evidence of emodion was perceptible. A passenger on the train from Chicago, who watched him closely throughout the trip, any that never for an instant did Seely lose his cool demonsor, lie talked with any one with happened to address him, but never about his own case. He had the freedom of the car, and a chose watch was kept upon him by his custodians at all times, but he did not seem to be conscious of it. He contents.

On the Patagonia Seely slept in the stateroom with Marshai Arnold: the adjoining stateroom to which the door was always open was occupied by Sergeant Nugent, and the door seading from it into the passageway was kept looked.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.-Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Yal Baking Powder

Seely was a tractable prisoner, however, and was never under look and key by himself. No handcuffs were used on him, either on the train or after reaching the city,
"As a matter of fact," said Lawyer Angel,
"he is exceedingly glad to get back. He has done wrong, and he will take his punishment like a man. We don't expect much clemency, and he'll have to be satisfied with commutation for good conduct."

and he'll have to be satisfied with commutation for good conduct."

"The hardest blow comes on his wife and child. I don't know what they'll do. Some-body will have to take care of them, for they have absolutely nothing."

Mr. Augel has several times declared since Seely's disappearance that he thought be could place his hand on the fugitive within twenty-four hours. "I think I know where he is," he has always said, "and if he's in that place he's absolutely safe." Mr. Angel was asked last night if Chicago was the place he had in mind. He smiled.

"No: I was wrong," he said. "Washington is the place I had in mind."

He would say nothing about the conduct of Seely's case. "I shall have to talk with my client," he said. "Maybe I can say something to-morrow."

President Crane said that he had got nothing out of Seely about the defalcation, either in Chicago or on the train. "Seely was always very polite when I led up to the matter, he said. "He'd smile and say: "I'm very sorry. Mr. Crane, but I can't discuss my case until I've seen my lawyer." So I have nothing to say, either, until Seely sees his lawyer and has a talk with him."

CANADA'S NEW PREMIER.

Mr. Bowell Has Been Requested to Form a New Cabinet.

OTTAWA, Dec. 14.—The report sent last night that the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell had been requested by the Governor-General to form a new Cabinet is officially confirmed this morning. Mr. Bowell told his Excellency in effect that while fully realizing the difficulties and responsibilities of assuming so important a duty, he could not, appreciating the mark of confidence reposed in him by this request, decline the responsibility of acceding to it, and he would at

reposed in him by this request, decline the responsibility of acceding to it, and he would at the first possible opportunity consult with his colleagues and report to his Excellency. Mr. Bowell added that as some of his colleagues would not arrive in the city until next week he would have to ask sufficient time to enable him to consult with all those with whom he had not already conferred.

This request was readily acceded to by his Excellency. Mr. Bowell, who will without doubt be the next Premier of Canada, was born at Ricking Hall, Suffolk, England, in 182%, and came to Canada with his parents in 183%. In his early manhood he was a newspaper man. He was elected to Parliament from North Hastings, and after an active experience was made Minister of Customs in Sir John Macdonald's Cabinet in 1878, a position which he has held continuously since that time.

As a departmental officer Mr. Bowell has few superiors. He is a thorough Canadian and protectionist, and as Minister of Customs has had the opportunity of pushing his principles to the utmost verge. He is also a prominent member of the Orange body, having held the office of Grand Master for a number of years. While Sir John Thompson was abroad, Mr. Bowell held the office of acting Premier.

CANADA'S LATE PREMIER. A British Cruiser Will Carry Mis Body Across the Ocean.

LONDON, Dec. 14 .- A requiem mass was celetrated over the body of Sir John Thompson in Lady Chapel, in Spanish place, this morning. The service lasted forty-five minutes. At the conclusion of the mass the mourners and friends passed around the coffin and looked upon the face of the dead Premier. The coffin was renoved this afternoon to the private mortuary of Meanrs, Garstin & Sons in Welbeck street. The Admiralty have sent a cable despatch to the Admiral of the Channel squadron at Gibthe Admirat of the Channel squadron as Gin-raltar instructing that officer to send the cruiser Bienheim to Spithead at once. She is expected to arrive there on Dec. 18 and to proceed at once from that place to Portamouth, where the body of Sir John Thompson will be taken on hoard and conveyed to Hallfax.

A FUND FOR LADY THOMPSON. A FUND FOR LADY THOMPSON.

OTTAWA, Dec. 14.—The meeting of Ministers in the privy council chamber last evening was called to take into consideration two matters in connection with the Premier's death—preliminary arrangements for a state funeral, and aprovision for the widowed wife and dependent family of the late Premier. Upon the latter point it was decided that the circumstances of Lady Thompson and her family were such as to justify the colleagues of the late Sir John Thompson in asking for a national subscription to create a fund for their support, and the Hon. Measrs, MacKengle Howell and W. B. Ives were appointed a committee to carry the suggestion out. The Finance Minister will be asked to act

CLAUSEN IN NO HURRY.

Can't Tell When the Park Board Will Choose an Architect for the Driveway. President Clausen of the Pack Department was present at a meeting of the Board of Street Opening vesterday, and was asked what action would probably be taken with reference to the appointment of a landscape architect for the driveway in view of the refusal of Frederick Law Olmsted to undertake the work. Law Olmsted to undertake the work.

Park Commissioner Tappen, who was present, suggested that it would be as well if President Clausen did not express an opinion, but the President paid no attention to this admonition, and said:

"Oh, I don't know what we will do! Probably and said:

"Oh. I don't know what we will do! Probably
we will take the matter up some time in 1895.
Commissioner Bell has gone away, and we can
do nothing until his return."
Commissioner Bell has left the city for two
weeks, and Commissioner Straus is in Europe.

Leary's Supplemental Contract.

Concerning the allegation by a committee of Good Government Club B that James D. Leary, one of the Driveway contractors, is receiving too one of the Driveway contractors, is receiving too high prices for work under his supplemental contract. Secretary Burns of the Park Department said yesterday:

"The Legislature, by requiring that two sidewalks be built, rendered the supplemental contract necessary, and there were some items which required new work on which no price had been fixed. Engineer Graham submitted estimates. President Clausen made a personal inspection and took advice of other engineers and contractors, and the prices were finally fixed by the Board."

The Reismans Twice Married,

Louis and Barbara Reisman of Newark were married again yesterday by Judge Mott in the First Criminal Court, where Reisman was first Criminal Court, where Reisman was taken to answer a charge of non-support made by his wife. In 1893 the couple agreed to separate, and Justice Feldman drew up the papers. Reisman then gave his wife \$100. Then they got a divorce from Rabbi Samuel Hirschwein of this city. Recently the wife made a complaint to the Overseer of the Poor, and after several adjournments the case was brought up by the City Attorney yesterday.

Rogus Theatre Passes.

A young well-dressed man, who signed his name as William Hoyt and pretended to be name as William Hoyt and pretended to be agent for Abbey's Theatre, caused considerable trouble at the box office of the theatre yesterday. He solicited advertisements for the theatre programme, and for every advertisement he secured and received an advance on he would present the advertiser with two passes to the theatre. Many such were rejected at the box office yesterday, to the disgust of the persons presenting hem.

Tretting Horse Men Quarrel. John McGuire, who keeps a stable for trot ting horses at 207 West Fiftieth street, and Palmer Cleveland, a driver of trotting horses met in the Park yesterday while they were out driving. McGuire alleass that Cleveland struck him on the head with his buggy whip. He had Cleveland arrested, and at the Yorkville Police Court produced a witness who corroborated him. Cleveland denied it vehemently, but Justice McMahon required him to give bonds for trial.

Three More Shenardites Provided For. These additional appointments by Revenue Collector A. Augustus Healy of Brooklyn were announced yesterday: William S. Constant, "Jr., gauger, and tieoras t. Enners and Daniel H. Green atorekeepers. The new men, of course, belong to the Shepardite fold.

Another Cable Car Victim.

Samuel Turnival, 70 years old, of 1,138 Third avenue, died at his home last night from injuries received on Nov. 3, when he was knocked down by a cable car at Third avenue and Sixty-seventh arrest.

WALK STRAIGHT, BANK CLERKS. The Bank of the Republic's Orders Are to

Keep Out of Barrooms. The series of defaications in the banks has led to many informal conferences or talks among bank officers in New York city and elsewhere In very many banks new and more modera systems of bookkeeping have been established. It has been left to the Bank of the Republic, at 2 Wall street, to attempt the most rigorous discipline vet undertaken, and to insist on its emloyees living according to a rule laid down by the officers of the bank.

Vice-President Eucene H. Pullen, by and with the consent of President Oliver S. Carter, has announced to the clerks just what they must do. Mr. Pullen has had frequent talks with the clerks, which they considered lectures, and he gave them another lecture vesterday afternoon. He declares that the clerks must not be seen in

gave them another lecture yesterday afternoon. He declares that the clerks must not be seen in harrooms and must not drink in public places, day or evening. To a Sux reporter Mr. Pullen explained his new ideas.

"There are fifty-five clerks in this bank," he said, "and up to date I have talked with seventeen of them. I will talk with the others day by day. There is no disposition to be harsh with them, but I have informed them that this is a time when bank officers and clerks are being watched. I do not believe that the clerks in this bank should be seen in barrooms in the evening drinking. I do not object to a man's taking a drink if he wants it, but let him take it at home. One little chap in this bank was apparently getting into bad habits. My talk with him was calculated to save him."

There were reports to the effect that some of the clerks demurred to Mr. Pullen's strictures on their personal conduct, and that they had been told to obey or leave the bank. Mr. Pullen said that the reports were not true. It was further said that the clerks in the bank had been told that they must quit the bowling club which is organized among the clerks of the old Bank Clerks' Association. Mr. Pullen said this also was not true. In fact, he aided that he wasn't aware that there was such a bowling club.

"But never mind about all reports of that character," continued Mr. Pullen. "I do not believe that our clerks should be around nights drinking in barrooms. It will not make them good clerks. This affair, though, is one which concerns the domestic workings of the bank, and can have no public interest."

Mr. James A. Blair, one of the directors of the bank, said:

"The Bank of the Republic is not a Young Men's Christian Association or a Sunday school to train young men in the ways of right cousness. If any such rule has been made it has been done without the directors' knowledge. I am Chairman of the Hank Committee and I know nothing about it. In common with all bank and trust companies when we hire a young man we warn him to

THE DAY OF BOSSES IS PAST. A Significant Speech Before the Kings

At the meeting of the Democratic General Committee of Kings county at the Brooklyn Atheneum last night, reports were received or the recent primaries. Protests were entered from fifteen districts, six of which are in the Tenth ward.

Mr. York moved that the protests from each ward be referred to a separate committee of three, and the motion was adopted. The report of Treasurer Robert Stewart showed that the organization had come out of the recent politi-cal deluge with its financial standing unim-

organization and come out of the recent political deluge with its financial standing unimpaired.

The balance in the hands of the Treasurer amounts to \$2,002.90 and the Secretary has \$293.75, while the total assets of the organization, including stock in the Thomas Jefferson building, amounts to \$26,452.99.

Edward Dunn of the Seventh ward gave notice of an amendment to the constitution providing that no officeholder shall be a delegate to any nominating convention. Mr. Dunn bodly remarked that each of the Democratic organizations, the regulars as well as the Shepardites, had made mistakes during the past year.

"The result of the election," he said, "has been to send the so-called bosses to the rear. The people can't be called down any longer. They have learned their power, and will insist on good nominations in the future. There is going to be no more boss rule. If the old machine men do not know enough to retire voluntarily into political obscurity they must have the knowledge pounded into them."

Mr. Dunn's revolutionary utterances were listened to with marked attention, but evoked no demonstration either of approval or dissent. In demonstration either of approval or dissent. In the old committee they would have produced a

A special meeting of the committee will be

WEST SIDE REPUBLICANS DINE. Senator Lodge Hopes the Party Will B Wise and Restrain Itself,

The members of the West Side Republican Club and a few guests, in all to the number of about 250, ate a good dinner and talked about the late Republican landstide in State and nation at the Hotel Majestic last evening. Congressman Lemuel Ely Quigg was the teastmaster, and made what his hearers construed as an anti-Platt what his hearers construed as an anti-Platt speech. Mr. Quigg's conclusion was the introduction of the lion. Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts. Senator Lodge said, in part: "The party of construction, the party of action, the party of thirty years of successful Government, has been recalled to power. What are we going to do to deserve and retain that power? In the first place let us give the country a rest, in the second place let us bring back business confidence by wisdom in our financial and economical legislation, and in the third place let us restore our dignity and character abroad.

abroad.

There are some people who will invite us to present tariff of currency bills. In such non-sense as that I hope and believe the Republican party will not indulge. We are not going to be the responsible party in power before the 4th of March. 1867.

March 1897."
Senator Lodge's speech was frequently applauded. There were no other set speeches. It was expected that the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor-elect, Mayor-elect Stron, and J. Sloat Fassett would speak, but each sent a lotter of retreet. regret.
Informal speeches were made by the Hon.
Warner Miller, Job E. Hedges, and Congressman-elect Benjamin L. Fairchild.

Will Close Buring Church Hours,

FAB ROCKAWAY, Dec. 14.—The hotel keeper of this village have consented to compromise in the matter of closing their places on Sunday The church people asked that not only the sa-loons but also the hotels should suspend busi-ness on Sunday. The hotel keepers resisted this movement for some time, but have finally agreed to close their places on Sundays during church hours.

Tortured a Boy with Hot Tonge, NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 14 .- Dr. L. D. Miller of Norfolk county was arrested to-day in this city for torturing a small white boy with hot tongs and a shovel because he failed to learn his les-sons. Dr. Miller admits burning the child, and his excuse for it is that the boy was very bad.

Babies

and rapidly growing children derive more benefit from Scott's Emulsion, than all the rest of the food they eat. Its nourishing powers are felt almost immediately. Babies and children thrive Scott's Emulsion when no other form of food is assimilated.

Emulsion

stimulates the appetite, enriches the blood, overcomes wasting and gives strength to all who take it. For Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bron-chitis, Weak Lungs, Emaciation, Con-sumption, Blood Diseases and all Forms of Wasting. Send for poughtet. Free. South Soune. N. Y. All Druggists. SGc. and St.

THE ARMENIAN MASSACRE.

Orders for Concel Jawitt to Investigate It Recalled on Turkey's Protest.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.-The Turkish Government has protested against the assignment of Consul Jewitt to accompany the Commission to investigate the recent massacre in Armenia and requested that the State Department recall his orders. Mr. Gresham, therefore, to-day cabled Minister Terrell directing Jawitt to remain at Silvas. It is understood that no further action will be taken by the State Department on the Armenian question. Great Britain, it is now believed, will practically outlize and carry on the investigation under the terms of her treaty with Turkey. The Ports, in objecting to Consul Jewitt's detail, is said to have been influenced by the fear that his report might bring to light the true state of affairs in Armenia, and substantiate the charges of inexcusable atrocities

A PRODICY OF LEARNING.

The Singular Reason Given for 17-year-old Russell Smith's Sufet

Passarc, Dec. 14.-Russell L. Smith, aged 17, shot himself in the right breast in his room at the Spencer House late last night and died within a few minutes. He was educated in France, where his mother lives. A few years ago he came to this country and was engaged by a surgical instrument house in New York. A friend, in ac counting for the suicide, said :

"Young Russell was a prodigy of learning. His acquirements were far beyond his years. He was familiar with the statecraft of the Old World, and had his ideals in literature and statesmanship. If in the course of his reading he found his author attempting to demolish any of these ideals he became worried and distracted He passed the early part of last evening in company with his brothers, Irving and Eugene, he showed no signs of despondency or of fret fulness. About 11 o'clock a pistol sho in his room, and he was found stretched lifeless upon the floor, with a copy of Voltaire in French at his side. It is believed that in the book he encountered a paragraph that ran counter to his views, and that this so perplexed and wor ried him that he got desperate and killed him

The following note was found on the table: DEAR FATHER: I cannot stand this world any longer

lood by. From your loving son, His father is William L. Smith of Newburgh, Y. Y. Among the papers found in the young man's room was the manuscript of an article describing scenes in France which he had prepared for Munsey's Magazine.

HAMILTON FISH, JR., ARRESTED. A Fight with the Hotel Waldor's Detec

tive-Balled by George Could. Hamilton Fish, Jr., 22 years old, of 53 Irving East Twenty-second street, were locked up in the West Thirtieth street police station last night, charged by Schuyler H. West, special detective at the Hotel Waldorf, with being drunk and dis-

West said the two men were quarrelling with each other and abusing the cab drivers in front of the hotel. He told them to move on and they refused. He then told them he was the special officer of the hotel.

The two men pitched on West, and Fish, who s a large man, hit him in the chest with his fist, West returned the attack and knocked both men down. He then summoned Policeman Mo ran, and the two men were taken to the police station. Fish said he was a nephew of Hamilton Fish and a son of Nicholas Fish.

At 11 o'clock Nicholas Fish, accompanied by George Gould, went to the station and Mr. Gould sailed out the two men.

WAYES DASHED 136 FEET HIGH. The Men in an Oregon Lighthouse Mave a Narrow Escape.

ASTORIA, Or., Dec. 14.-The chief keeper of the ighthouse on Tillamook Rock and his assistants had a close call from being swept into the sea by the hurricane, which was the worst ever known on the coast. The lighthouse tender Columbine, which was sent to investigate the damage to the light, returned to-day, being unable to approach within speaking distance on account of the high sea. The keeper sent his report in a bottle attached to a buoy. The light apparatus was practically ruined by the waves, which dashed 136 feet above high water. A through the living rooms, washing into the sea everything movable. The rooms were flooded during the height of the storm.

HE PERMITTED QUEER PRANKS. The Secretary of the Rabylon V. M. C. A. Forced to Resign.

BARYLON, Dec. 14.-The Board of Directors of the local Y. M. C. A. met last evening and called for the resignation of Secretary George O. Greenhill, which was promptly handed in. Greenhill left town by the first train this morning. He had been in charge of the association headquarters for several months and until reently had given very general satisfaction. A few weeks ago complaints were made that the secretary did not maintain good order in the

Secretary did not maintain good order in the rooms. An investigation showed that the younger boys, who were the most frequent visitors to the rooms, were in the habit of tying one of their number to a chair.

Greenhill, it is alleged, not only did not make any effort to stop the boys in their pranks, but was often a witness to the proceedings. He is about 30 years old and unmarried. He formerly resided in the central part of the State, where he was engaged in Y. M. C. A. work.

ACQUITTED OF BEING LYNCHERS The Memphis Trial Ends in a Verdict of Not Guilty-Talk of a Duel.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 14 .- H. N. Smith and W. S. Richardson, on trial for thirty-six days here for lynching six negroes near Millington on the night of Aug. 31, were acquitted. A nolle prosentry was made in the case of the eleven other persons charged with complicity in the crime. A feature of the case now exciting attention is the possibility of a hostile meeting between two leading members of the local bar on account of animosities growing out of the trial. Gen. George B. Peters was first engaged upon the case as associate counsel for the State, and later was subpounced and placed upon the stand as a witness. In the course of the argument before the jury Gen. Luke E. Wright, of counsel for the defence, took occasion to speak upon the dual position assumed by the ex-Attorney-General, referring not only to the professional ethics involved, but also to the credibility of Gen. Peters's evidence under such circumstances. A feature of the case now exciting attention is

C. S. OSBORN CONFESSES JUDGMENT. Hays He Endorsed the Firm's Name to Notes Without His Partner's Enowledge,

Charles Spencer Osborn, who was until recently a partner in the firm of John Osborn, Son & Co., wine merchants at 45 Beaver street, confessed judgment yesterday for \$38,322 to William and Hobert A. Osborn of that firm for money advanced on his account and for continmoney advanced on his account and for contin-gent liability to his behalf. He stated in the judgment roll that while a pariner he made notes payable to his own order, endorsed the firm's hame thereon without their knowledge, and used them for his own benefit. The notes accurgated \$38,305, and the firm has already paid two of them, amounting to \$19,230. Forbes J. Hennessy was appointed a receiver for Mr. C. S. Osborn on the 5th inst. in supplementary pro-ceedings. Mr. Hennessy said last night that he was not prepared to speak of Mr. Osborn's affairs.

The Berges County Traction Company. Hackensack, Dec. 14.—The Bergen County Traction Company filed letters of incorporation in the County Clerk's office this afternoon, capital stock of the company is \$500,000. capital efeck of the company is \$500,000. The road will extend from the Hudson county line at Bull's Ferry to Fort Lee, east to Leonia, north to Englewood, Tenafly, Demarcet, Closter, Crestill, Newscast to the Ros kiard county line, east from Englewood to Sess Bruge, south to Fairmount and Hackensack, through Main street to the Esses street station; also south to Little Ferry and Ridgefield, south from Leonia to Fairview. John Aird Leoniasy is the only stockholder in this section, the syndicate being composed of Philadelphiana.

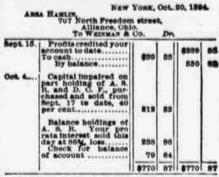
WEINMAN'S BLIND POOLS

SOME OF HIS CUSTOMERS SEEKING REDRESS.

Aran Hamita of Alliance, Ohio, Wants as Explanation of a Statement of His Account-Some of the Methods of the Firm -One Blind Pool Man Arrested-One Concern Outts-More Arrests Probable,

Even while the story was being written which appeared in THE SUN yesterday exposing the character of the "discretionary pool" business carried on by Weinman & Co. of 41 Broadway the Thompson & Derr Company of 38 Wall street, and Richardson & Co., 10 Wall street, there were representatives of some of the ustomers of these concerns seeking redress from them. One of these was Lawyer Raphael J. Moses, Jr., of the Equitable building. He represents Area Hamlin of 707 North Freedom street, Alliance, O. Hamlin sent some money to Weinman & Co. According to the letters of advice and statements of account made to him semi-monthly, his money was put into the same pool with that of Walter S. Drake of Brockton, N. Y., whose unsuccessful effort to get hold of the books of this concern was told resterday. These statements to Hamlin showed also that the pool, and of course his account, were making money rapidly. This state of affairs continued up to Oct. 20, when Mr. Hamlin received this statement, accompanied by a check for the sum stated in the account.

New York, Oct. 20, 1894



Mr. Moses watched the course of events in the Drake suit, and when Howe & Hummel asked have Drake's order for the production of Weinman & Co.'s books and papers dismissed be was interested. As an answer to Drake's demand, there was filed what purports to be a true statement of all the stocks dealt in for the account of the pool, with the amounts pur-chased, the dates of purchases, and the prices paid, and like information regarding the sales, This was sworn to by Mark Blumendale on

An examination of that part of this record An examination of that part of this record which related to the time covered by the period when Mr. Hamlin's capital and profits were wiped out—from Sept. 15 to Oct. 20—only made Mr. Moses more anxious to get a sight at the original books from which such accounts could have been taken. He waited, however, hoping that these books might be opened as a result of the Drake suit.

On Dec. 12 Charles Weinman made an affidavit in that suit in which he said that the concern was perfectly willing to submit its accounts and contracts with brokers to the examination of interested persons at their place of business. That affidavit was hardly read before Mr. Moses made such an application at 41 Broadway. He presented the original of the statement of Mr. Hamlin's account, as shown above.

bove. "I want to see the books," he said. "I want to see the books," he said.

Mr. Weinman was very pleasant about the
matter. He was sorry, he said, but the books
were all up at the office of Howe & Hummel.

"You can see them there," said he.
Mr. Moses went there. He saw Mr. Steinert.
Mr. Steinert assured Mr. Moses that the books
were not only not there, but that they never had
been there.

"All we have." he said, "Is the abstract filed
in the Drake case."

in the Drake case."
He said, however, that, if Mr. Moses was not connected with the Drake matter and the persons back of that, he should have no trouble to see the books.

"Weinman & Co.," said Mr. Steinert, "are all right, and they have just had their books examined by the Consolidated Exchange. The books were not only found all right, but were commended."

commended."

Just then Mr. Hummel came in, and Steinert asked if that was not what Weinman had telephoned to their office. "It was," said Hummel, Thereupon Mr. Moses retired, but that night he wrote this letter and had it delivered:

asked if that was not what Weinman had telephoned to their office. "It was," said Hummel. Thereupon Mr. Moses retired, but that night he wrote this letter and had it delivered:

Messra. Honce & Hummel.

GENTIANEN: When I saw you this afternoon I was not quite clear how far the claim in my hands of Mr. Hamiling the list of the proceedings believed in the account flee before Judge Bischoff ahows no sale of sugar prior to Oct. 6, and a small loss on whiskey. I must therefore ask permission to examine the books in so far as they relate to the transactions between Sept. 15 and Oct. 20 as to the matters stated on the account rendered. If the account is houses I will make a statement on afflavit to that effect, if dishonest I shall expect your clients to pay the amount found due, and the examination made by me will be entirely confidential. Please lat me have an answer to morrow by He has not received an answer. Drake's money and that of Hamlin were said to have been put into "pool 6." According to the abstract of purchases and sales for this pool, furnished under oath by Blumendale, Weinman & Co. bought for this pool 1,000 shares of whiskey (D. C. F.) at prices ranging from 13% to 13% 600 shares of Sugar (A. S. R.) at 102, and 3,100 at prices ranging from 100 to 101. The next day they bought 500 more at 96, 300 more on Sept. 19 at 96%, and continued buying sugar right down to Oct. 19 at prices running down steadily until they reached about 85.

The other side of the sheet shows that they sold the 1,000 shares of D. C. F. stock on Sept. 17, the day they bought 600 shares for the muddle shares at 10%, 600 at 10%, and 100 at 10%. This

atrect. Stern says he went into Valentine's place and invested \$2. In ten minutes the \$2' faded away.

It was learned yesterday that acting Captain Hogan and the police of the Old slip station, acting on instructions from Police Headquarters, are arranging a wholesale raid on the "blind pool" establishments down town. There are a good many of them, and it is difficult to secure evidence of a convicting nature against them. The police, however, know the records of almost all of the men in the business.

The National Stock and Grain Horkerage Company of 55 Broadway closed its doors yesterday and dropped out of sight. It was one of the many places with pretentious names where anyoby was welcome who had \$5 to risk on a turn of the market. According to its advertisements it was a concern of considerable consequence, with branches in Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, Baltimore, and Washington. It professed to be a corporation with a capital stock of \$100,000. The President was William N. Stacey, Charles S. Walnut was Treasurer, and Albert A. Hottner Secretary. It had been in business about two months.

Clingiag for Bours to a Capsteed Boat.

Clinging for Hours to a Capsized Boat.

WOODSBURGE, L. I., Dec. 14.-Capt. William f. Cromwell and Henry Powell, proprietor of he Hay View Hotel, went clam digging yesterday, and on the way home, while off the mouth day, and on the way nome, white on the induct of Hog Island Inlet, a sudden squall upset their boat. Cromwell is a good swimmer and had no difficulty in reaching the overturned boat and keeping himself above water, but Fowell was nearly exhausted. They drifted about clinging to the boat for two hours, until rescued by a Sweds named Jensen, who was digging clams near the shore, and saw their predicament.

When Baby was sick, we pure her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she crim! for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,

When the had Children, she gave them Castoria